

EXCHANGE:

Closing Quotations:
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

8155

日三廿月三十

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

五卅

英四廿月三十

WEATHER FORECAST.

CLOUDY.

Banometer 29.92
Temperature 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 2 p.m. 88

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Ellis Kadoorie School took place to-day at noon.

His Excellency, the Officer Administering Government to the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., presided and with him on the dias were Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Ponsonby Fane, Mr. E.A. Irving, (Director of Education) and Mr. R.E.O. Bird, (Headmaster of the School).

THE REPORT.

After an inspection of the school, His Excellency called upon Mr. Bird to read the report as follows:

This is the fourth annual report that I have had the pleasure of reading here. The work has been carried on along the same lines as before. Your Excellency has listened to dialogues recited by the boys. These dialogues teach the boys how to pronounce English correctly. I do not for a moment pretend that they have learned to do this, but in no other way are defects of pronunciation rendered so conspicuous and therefore, we trust, liable to correction. Moreover the boys take greater pleasure in performing these dialogues than in their ordinary work. They appeal to the dramatic instinct which is very strong in the Chinese nation. Every day in classes 4 and 5 a colloquial topic is taken from the news of the day. This topic is explained and discussed.

An old boy from the school writes to Mr. James, his old class 4 master. "All of us took very high places in the examination. I think this remarkable result comes chiefly from the colloquial topic we learned." The maximum enrolment was 584 and the average attendance 521. The maximum enrolments during the past 4 years have been 457, 460, 511 & 584. This shows a gradual increase in numbers. Unfortunately the staff has not increased in proportion. Speaking of the Chinese Staff only, which is not appreciably affected by the war, I may state that they are now two below the estimates and these 2 vacancies are "class 3" masters. The consequence has been that 3 classes have had no regular masters. They have had to put up with such tuition as they could get from masters whose classes were doing Chinese. This meant change of master for these 3 unfortunate classes almost every hour of the day. This is not a good system and I hope and believe it will be remedied.

Mr. James, the author of "War Stories," has been in charge of Class 4, and his class has assimilated very creditably his instructions on this subject. Classes 4 and 5 have also learned by heart "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Barbara Frietchie," about whom we have corresponded with the Mayor of Frederick, Md., and other pieces. We have these on the gramophone. The boys hear them recited by the best actors and take a great interest in following them on the gramophone and learn in this way the correct intonation and pronunciation. The Chinese Classes have been under the able supervision of Mr. Ng Fung Chau. He has arranged model lessons in the hall every week and this has the double advantage of enabling the boys to learn and the masters to criticize one another's methods of giving a lesson. The Botanical Department has been under the care of Mr. Lam Kwan Shan. It has helped to adorn the school and to add a touch of brightness that will, I hope, live.

The Library has been supervised by Mr. Sheng Kai-in. It has grown steadily and now numbers 765 volumes. Illustrated papers like the Sphere are ordered from England. The average attendance is about 60. Mr. James in devotes much of his time to the school. He has been serving the department for many years and has done a good work.

SUMMARY COURT HUMOUR.

regularly. In summer we change this for swimming drill. It is true that some boys complain that they can swim better on land than in water, but it is equally true that it is better to be able to swim on land than not at all. The feeling of confidence inspired by the drill is half the battle. Anyhow the proof of the pudding is in the eating. This, I may say, is one of the proofs.—In the swimming sports of the Amateur Athletic Federation we gained the 1st 3 places in the fifty yards race for Juniors. We won the 100 yards race and we won the Junior Team Race (applause). There were only 3 races open to us. There is no doubt that swimming is popular. We had many day excursions. On Empire Day 4 launches with 332 boys went out for the day. In running we won the Relay Race in the Queen's College Sports. We put 5 Teams in for the various Volley Ball Leagues. (Applause), 2 for the Junior League, 2 for the small Boys League and 1 for the open League. This cup and bowl show that the results were satisfactory. These fixtures are held twice a year. We won the Junior Volley Ball League once, and the Small Boys League twice during last year. (Applause). In the Art Exhibition held lately in the City Hall, upon the invitation of the committee, the school exhibited 8 pictures. The Press remarked that the work was encouraging. The interest taken in Art is to a great extent due to the interest which you, Sir, have taken in it. (Applause). I think the result is gratifying to the men who are "really quite unable" to turn up to next Sunday's field day!

Mr. Mattingly was the first to start the ball rolling. His clients could not possibly come from Macao or Canton "until after Chinese New Year."

Mr. Haywood followed and asked for Monday, but Mr. Gompertz was equal to the occasion and reminded the solicitor that that day happened to be a holiday.

Mr. Lewis then thought he would also have a shot at the Chinese New Year wheeze, and succeeded.

Mr. Faithfull, not to be outdone, said a case called had got into the list by mistake, whereupon the Clerk of the Court defended his veracity, very vehemently, and a long discussion followed which threatened to go on until after Chinese New Year had not his Lordship put the break on.

All this seemed to have a bad effect mentally upon the other solicitors present, as evidenced by Mr. Hoad who asked for particulars. "What particular do you want?" asked His Lordship. "I don't now," said Mr. Hoad, and then sat down.

The next remark, by Mr. Davidson, was a truism that certainly applies to litigants, but it cannot be truthfully said that the lawyers agree with it. Mr. Justice Gompertz asked Mr. Davidson why he was in a hurry to have a case heard. Mr. Davidson said that nobody liked to have litigation hanging about indefinitely, at which remark the other legal lights present were rude enough to laugh. His Lordship looked sternly at the Court, whereupon Mr. Haywood started to clean a fountain pen and Mr. Leo Longinotto tried to tie a bow with a length of red tape.

The climax of the morning's performance was reached when a defendant walked into the criminal's dock; but the situation was saved by His Lordship stating that the incident was not to be mentioned when the case was heard. Our reporter ran short of paper at this stage, so it is not known exactly what happened when the curtain went down.

courts but he thought the school still lacked a proper field for football. He hoped the time was not far distant when that difficulty would be remedied.

Sir Henry May, whose resignation they had just heard about with great regret, was very anxious to provide more open spaces for recreation, but it was not an easy thing to do in this Colony. But he hoped that ground would be available very shortly. Concluding, His Excellency referred to the art work done by the pupils, particularly that of the prize winners in this school. The other teachers had also done a good work.

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

CLEVER ARREST OF ONE MAN.

Yet another armed robbery this time at Kowloon. At a quarter to eight last night four Chinese made a call at a money-changer's shop at 131 Shanghai Street, two of them being armed with revolvers. Pointing these weapons they grabbed the cash—\$310, mostly 10-cent pieces.—After they had left the shop the changer's folks raised a hue and a cry, chased them and one of the thieves was arrested by a Chinese constable. On his possession was found \$60 in cash.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

CHARITABLE WORK.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—I saw in your issue of the 21st instant an article on the Hongkong Benevolent Society setting forth the charitable work done by this Society. I wish them God's speed, and can only feel regret that there should be two Societies in this Colony whose aims are identical, but whose work is separate.

Mr. Looker must have been somewhat absent-minded when he said "The only other haven of refuge he knew of would have been the House of Detention!" Of course he meant as regards the Benevolent Society, forgetting that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul still exists and is the premier charitable Society in the Colony, having existed since 1863. Their work is identical with that of the Hongkong Benevolent Society, both as regards charity, creed, and nationality, and I can safely say that those concerned would be only too pleased to work hand in hand with the Benevolent Society.

The St. Vincent de Paul are striving to provide a home for the aged poor, and have very bright prospects of doing so eventually, and, if successful, the aged poor of the Benevolent Society will have an equal share in the privileges of rest in their old age under the tender care of the world-wide known Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor."

Doubtless each of these Societies has the same names on their books in several cases, and this must be so, for they are working to the same end and come across the same cases. Only recently in one case the Presidents of both Societies conferred as to the assistance to be granted in a like manner.

True, as Mr. Looker says, the work entailed is tremendous and the labour of love given freely by the workers in such Society is Herculean. Only those who have been granted an inside knowledge have any idea of what it means. Hongkong should be proud that it has these Societies, for if they did not exist, then the amount of poverty existing, and which is known practically only to these Societies, would be far greater.

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TO-MORROW'S PICTURES.

THE "TELEGRAPH" SUPPLEMENT.

To-morrow's pictorial supplement, presented gratis with the issue of the "Telegraph," will be a most interesting character. It will contain a photograph of the late H.R.H. Prince John; a group in which Sir Julian Byng appears; a picture showing the recent inspection of the new ferry service; and photographs of Sir Frederick Lugard, Japan's Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. J.H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng and Mr. C.G. Alabaster, O.B.E.

This feature of the "Telegraph" is growing in popularity. Photographs suitable for reproduction are being frequently sent us, and we shall be most happy to make use of others of an appropriate character which our readers may care to supply.

DAY BY DAY.

Twenty-six entries have been received for the Open Billiard Championship of the Colony.

The Legislative and Executive Councils meet tomorrow at 10 a.m. when a statement will be made regarding the resignation of Sir Henry May.

The local office of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is in receipt of a cable advice from its Head Office at Paris stating that the General Manager, Mr. A. J. Pernette, has been awarded the Legion d'Honneur.

When we stated in a recent editorial that "Germany and Russia are our enemies," the reference to Russia was, of course, intended to apply to the Bolshevik element in that country, and not to the Russian people as a whole.

This morning a Chinese dealer in marine stores was charged with inadvertently making wrong entries in his book by showing 18¹/₂ catties of "new" lead as "old" lead. The entry, the Police maintained, being incorrect, would baffle the Police Force if they were to search for stolen articles. If all dealers gave wrong descriptions in their books in several cases, and this must be so, for they are working to the same end and come across the same cases. Only recently in one case the Presidents of both Societies conferred as to the assistance to be granted in a like manner.

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In commemoration of the Allied victory, the Tokyo Municipal authorities contemplate holding an Industrial Exhibition in the Capital next autumn. The new enterprise is estimated at Yen 2,000,000, part of which will be contributed by the Central Treasury and part by trading bodies. The exhibition will be held in the grounds of the former Imperial Palace, the site of the former residence of the Emperor Meiji.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION IN JAPAN.

FAMOUS BOXERS.

MAY COME TO HONGKONG.

Chinese stewards and cooks are capable of stealing anything, not only pinch in the pocketings, but steal any earthly thing even a gae-gaw—that they come across. There is plenty of scope for such thieving in a private home where many a British housewife, like our bachelors, conducts her home in the "makeover" spirit. On a troop ship these pinchers have limits and two honourable gentlemen felt surprised when they found that the Captain of a boat in port refused to take the thieving lying down.

The facts briefly are these. The vessel carried troops for Vladivostock and at Vancouver 300 hammocks were given for the "boys." The troops disembarked slowly and on arrival at the destination it was discovered that half the number of hammocks were missing. Eventually the ship had to pay for the missing hammocks. After a few days two of these were found in the possession of the steward and the cook on board the vessel.

The steward said that he was sweeping the deck and found a hammock and thought that it would be useful as a bag for keeping his clothes. When the vessel arrived at Hongkong nobody came to claim it and so he appropriated it. Quite a sensible lightweight of note in Australia.

Another member of the party is Cairns, the well-known Australian featherweight. The party is made up of some of the best boxers in the world, and the many people in the Colony who appreciate boxing will learn with a good deal of pleasure that there is a possibility of these men coming to Hongkong. Nothing is certain, however, but there is just that possibility which will keep the boxing public on the tip-toe of expectancy. If the men do come, a show will undoubtedly be arranged such as Hongkong has not witnessed for many a long day. The interests of the party in Manila are in the capable hands of Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Wood—You wanted to give it back to the ship's officer? Yes, if they wanted it.

Mr. Watson, the second officer of the ship, told Mr. Wood that the hammocks produced in Court were the identical ones that were missed. Although they were not marked, yet he recognised them by the quality of the canvas and the eyelets.

Case adjourned till to-morrow.

WAR COMFORTS.

CANTON LOCAL RED CROSS WORKERS.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers shipped on January 22nd by the kind courtesy of Messrs. Batterfield and Swire, to the Chairman "British Women's Work Association," Shanghai, for the use of the Czechoslovakians in Siberia, four cases containing the following hospital supplies: 81 flannel shirts, 24 flannel pyjamas, 18 helpless case shirts, 18 cotton vermin shirts, 2 cotton shirts, 212 flannelette T. bandages, 240 locker cloths and napkins, 18 tray cloths, 54 draw sheets, 10 shrouds, 48 pillow cases, 5 bags assorted swabs and pads, 66 flannelette singlets, 102 roller bandages, 60 flannel many-tailed abdominal bandages, 8 flannel chest bandages, 32 dysentery pads, 28 knitted swabs, 10 pair knitted ward slippers, 12 mop heads, 200 yds. surgical gauze, 14 pneumonia jackets, 38 pair woolen socks, 6 pair cashmere socks, 3 woolen caps, 1 woolen knee cap, 17 other cloths, 2 comfort bags, 5 surgical caps, 1 surgeon's cap, 374 khaki handkerchiefs, 72 gauze chest many-tailed bandages, 50 pieces bandaging material, 6 pieces surgical gauze (100 yds. per pieces).

Further a sum of \$750 has been sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "British Women's Work Association," Shanghai, to assist in purchasing for the Czechoslovakians urgently needed surgical supplies and warm clothing.

The Reserve Fund, with the above addition, will stand at \$1,000,000.00, and as the money has all been utilised for improvements to the Company's property, the Directors intend recommending that this amount be capitalised by distribution and the income concurrently of 20,000 new shares to the shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every complete number of three old shares held.

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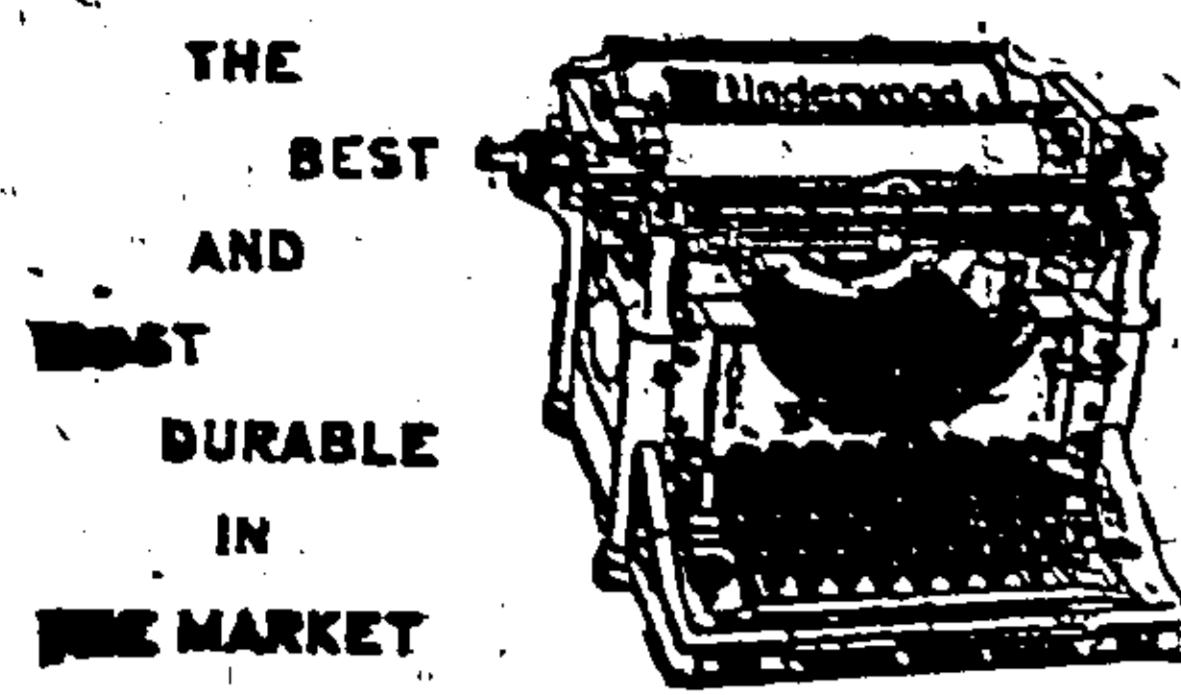
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GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS FOR
U. S. TROOPS.

Under the Armistice signed at
Trèves all the more important
passenger ships, including the
Imperial, are to be used to
transport American troops home.

A STATE MYSTERY.

At the London School of
Economics recently, Sir Martin
Conway made a statement regarding
secret diplomatic papers that
will cause speculation. "A friend of mine," he said, "has certain
papers which I have seen. These
papers contain—I cannot call it
secret history—but they contain
facts relating to a very important
turning point in the history of
a certain country, some 40 or 50
years ago. Nobody has the
ghost of an idea about them, and
although histories have been
written there is no suspicion in
anybody's mind that a very
important event was determined
in a certain way. Nobody will
ever know unless those papers
become accessible, but my friend
has the papers under a solemn
promise through a dead man that
he will not reveal their contents."

"It is a point neither he nor I
can reveal, that very important
political event which is having an
important effect and is de-
termining history in one way,
though history says it is de-
termined in another."

ECCENTRIC VICAR.

A picturesque, but pitiable,
figure is missing from Church
life in Cotteridge, Worcestershire,
where the Rev. Frederick
Thomas Minchall, the vicar, was
recently found neglected and dy-
ing from want and exposure. Mr.
Minchall for 16 years had been
vicar of the parish. He lived five
miles away in a small cottage,
and tramped to his church and
back again twice on Sundays and
once on week days, carrying at
night a stable lantern. With
battered hat, dishevelled hair and
beard, boots unlaced, and muddy
clothes, he presented a forlorn
appearance. His stipend was
only £10 a year, and he enjoyed
the rent of a few cottages. At
the inquest evidence was given
that he had been eccentric
many years, that he lived alone
and would not permit anyone
to visit him, and that he
became angry whenever a neighbour
attempted to make the cottage
comfortable for him. He took
his meals out of doors, and "mis-
understood and suspected nearly
everyone." Dr. Legge said that
he found Mr. Minchall lying in a
heap of old news papers, suffering
from exposure and want of food,
and he was removed to the workhouse
infirmary, where he died.
The Dean of Worcester explained
that the Church authorities could
not be charged with neglect, and

GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN TRADE.
Lloyd's List publishes an extract
from the report of the
British Vice Consul in Sourabaya
in which he states that German
trade is still very flourishing in
the Netherland East Indies. The
Germans have almost a monopoly
in the fancy goods trade. The
large stocks in the hands of the
German firms prior to the out-
break of the war enabled them to
make very large profits.
Furthermore, the German houses
have taken much trouble to
extend their trade relations
during the war by contracts for
delivery post bellum.

A BIGAMY TANGLE.

Samuel William Hill a soldier
who committed bigamy with
Louise Eston under remarkable
circumstances, was sentenced at
the Old Bailey recently to three
months' hard labour. Hill had
married Louise at the request of his
brother, Edward Robert Hill, in
order that she might draw the
separation pay. Louise had been
living with Edward Hill as his
wife, and on his going to France
the authorities demanded to see
the marriage certificate. To
meet this, Samuel Hill married
Louise, his own wife—Ada Hill—
being actually a witness to the
wedding! Edward Hill was
sentenced to six months' im-
prisonment, and the two women
were bound over.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM BILL.

Lord Buckmaster's Bill to
amend the law relating to
separation and divorce was
published recently. It provides
that where married persons have
remained separated by wilful
desertion or by order of any
Court for five years, either party
may apply for a decree dissolving
the marriage. Every decree so
pronounced shall be absolute,
but an appeal shall lie from any
decree or the refusal of any
decree to a Divisional Court.
Persons with limited means may
apply to a county court judge
for an order granting permission
to the county court for relief.
The Act does not extend to
Scotland or Ireland.

BEATE MINE-SWEEPERS.

Dr. Macnamara, replying to
Colonel W. Thorne in the Com-
mons recently, said that he did
not overstate the fact when he
mentioned in his question that
the Humber had supplied 800
trawlers and 10,000 men to the
mine-sweeping services, and had
accounted for 3,000 enemy mines.
Other coast bases had rendered
equally devoted and gallant
services. That the mine-sweepers
had made very heavy sacrifices in
discharge of their extremely
arduous and dangerous task was
shown by the fact that over 1,000
officers and men had lost their
lives in the minefields. "It will
be the duty and privilege of the
Admiralty," Dr. Macnamara
added, "to consider in due course
the appropriate form in which to
recognise the invaluable services
of these men." (Cheers.)

NEW DAY ON ST. LAWRENCE.

The account given in the
American technical press of develop-
ments in connection with the
St. Lawrence River Power Com-
pany contains several features of
interest. Powers have now been
granted to construct a submerged
weir in the South Sault channel
of the river, adjacent to the com-
pany's canal leading to the power
house at Massena. Although
the question was raised that the
construction of the weir would
interfere with navigation of the
river this objection was overruled
by the fact that the erection of
the weir is necessary to increase
the output of aluminum. The
State of New York maintained
that title to any structures in the
St. Lawrence river should be
vested in the State, and that
although there would be no
objection to waving these rights
during the war period, and the
stringency of supplies during
the early peace era, there was an
objection to any permanent in-
terference with navigation in the
South channel, such as would be
created by the construction of the
weir. This objection has been
met by the understanding that
United States Government would
give a guarantee that the work
will be removed at a time when
normal traffic is resumed.

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FOR

FILLET HADDOCK.

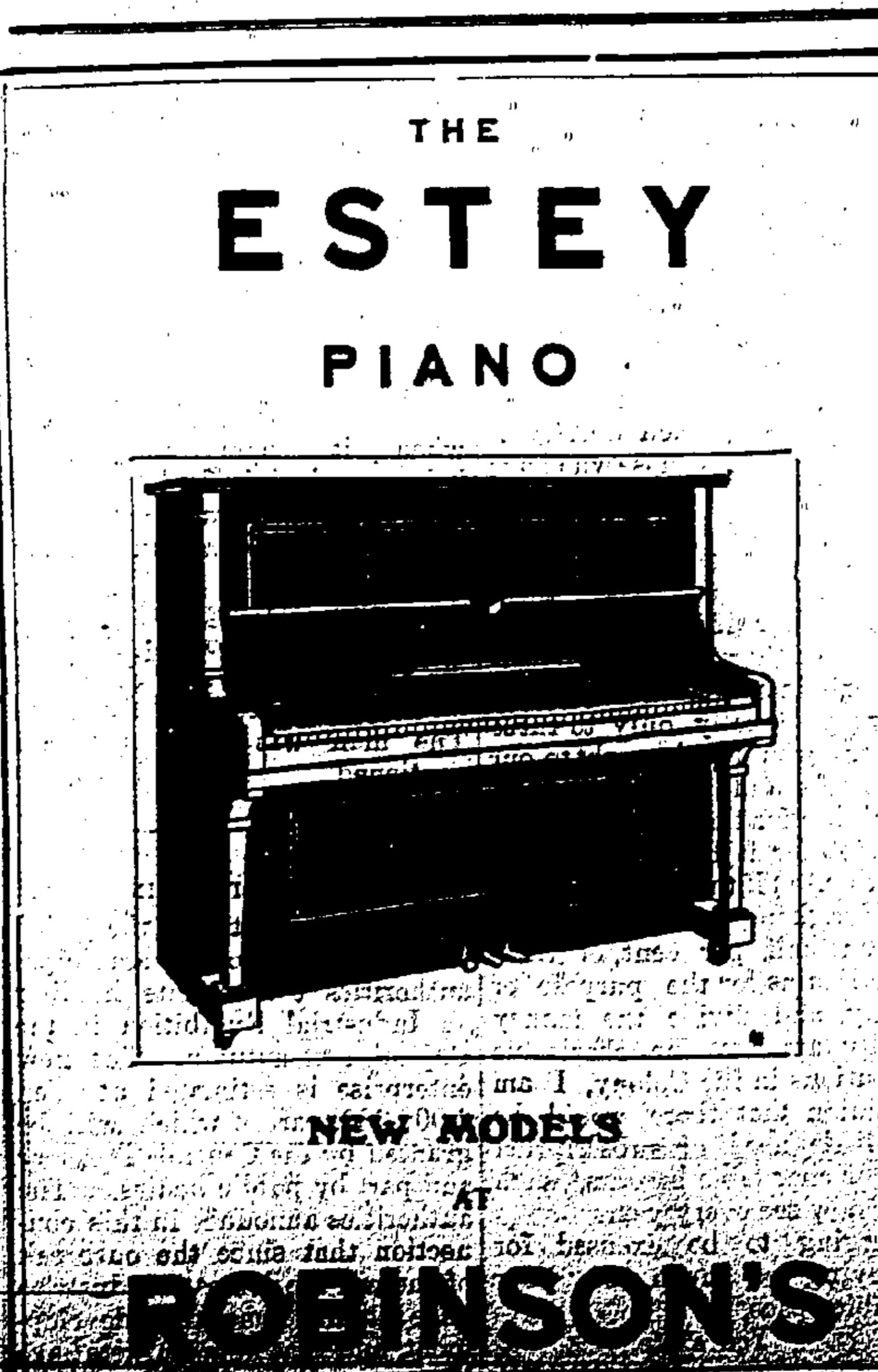
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MYSTERY V.C.'S.

ADMIRALTY SECRETS REVEALED.

The Admiralty has issued thrilling stories of actions between British decoy ships and U-boats, and told how the "Mystery V.C.'s" were won.

Commander Gordon Campbell, whose V.C. was announced in April of last year, figures in several of the stories. The case of H.M.S. Farnborough is typical. On March 22, 1918, this vessel disguised as an Admiralty collier, under the command of Campbell, observed a submarine awash about five miles distant on the port bow.

When on the port quarter, the submarine fired a shot across the Farnborough's bows, and partly submerged. The Farnborough therupon stopped, disembarking a "panic party" under the command of Temp. Engineer Sub-Lieut. J. S. Smith, R.N.R. The submarine then closed to about 800 yards and fired a shell, which fell short.

Lieut.-Commander Campbell immediately hoisted the White Ensign, and opened fire with his concealed armament. The submarine slowly disappeared, and the Farnborough proceeded over the spot and dropped depth charges. The submarine reappeared in a nearly perpendicular position; five more rounds were fired into her at nearly pointblank range, and she sank for the last time.

THE "PANIC PARTY."

Not the least thrilling of the stories is that of H.M.S. Stock Force, under the command of Lieut. Harold Auten, R.N.R., to whom the V.C. was awarded in September.

The Stock Force was torpedoed by an enemy submarine at 5 p.m. on July 30 last, entirely wrecking the fore part of the ship, including the bridge. A great shower of planks, unexploded shells, hatches, and other debris followed the explosion.

The ship settled down forward, flooding the foremost magazine and between decks to the depth of about 3 ft. The "panic party," in charge of Lieut. Workman, immediately abandoned ship, and the wounded were removed to the lower deck, where the surgeon, Probationer G. E. Strahan, R.N.V.R., working up to his waist in water, attended to their injuries. The captain, two gun's crew, and the engine-room staff remained at their posts.

DECOYED TO DEATH.

The submarine then came to the surface, a head of the ship half a mile distant, and remained there a quarter of an hour, apparently watching the ship for any doubtful movement. The "panic party" in the boat accordingly commenced to row back towards the ship in an endeavour to decoy the submarine within range of the hidden guns. The submarine followed, coming slowly down the port side of the Stock Force, about 300 yards away. Lieut. Auten, however, withheld his fire until she was abreast, when both of his guns could bear.

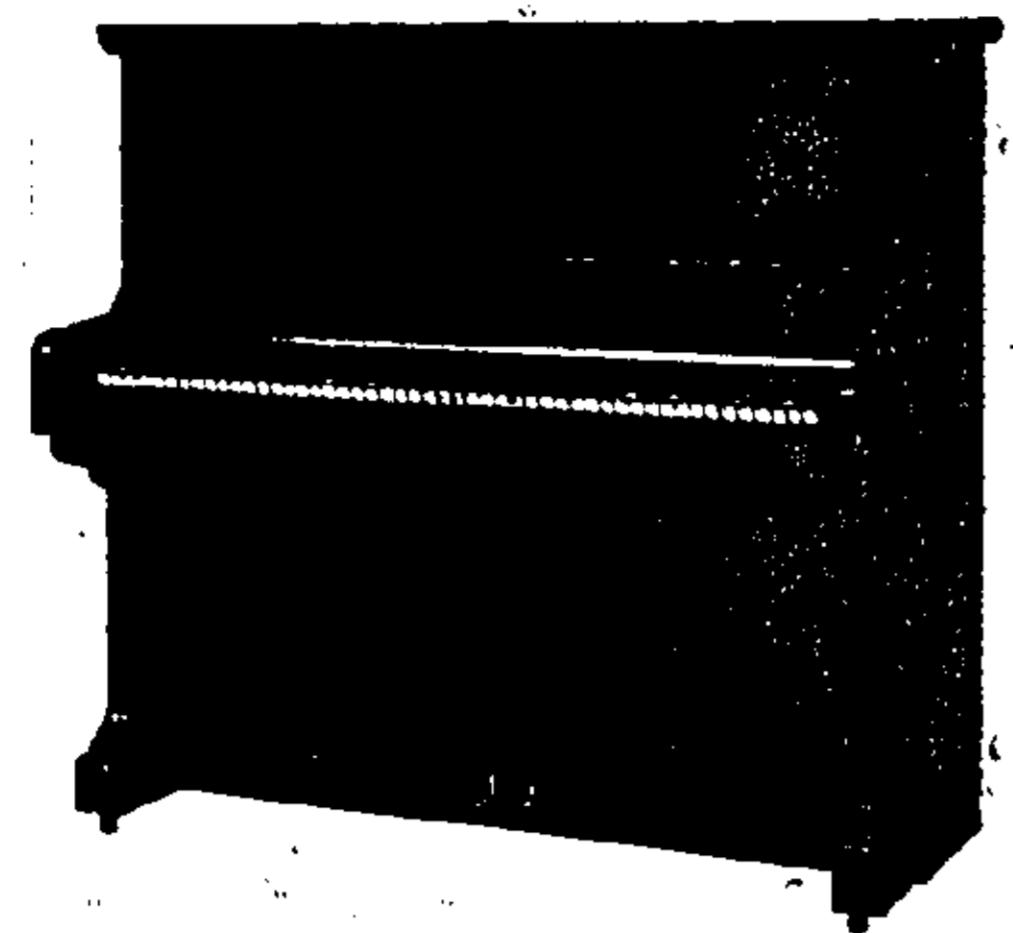
Fire was opened at 5.40 p.m.; the first shot carried away one of the periscopes, the second round hit the conning-tower, blowing it away and throwing the occupant high into the air. The next round struck the submarine on the water-line, tearing her open and blowing out a number of the crew. The enemy then subsided several feet into the water and her bows rose. She thus presented a large and immobile target, into which the Stock Force poured shell after shell, until the submarine sank by the stern, leaving a quantity of debris on the water.

THE SUPREME TEST.

The action of H.M.S. Q5 on Feb. 17, 1917, "may," says the official record, "be regarded as the supreme test of naval discipline."

Q5 (Commander Campbell), was struck by a torpedo abreast of No. 3 hold. Action stations were sounded and the "panic party" abandoned ship. The engineer officer reported that the engine-room was flooding, and was ordered to remain at his post as long as possible, which he and his staff, several of whom were severely wounded, most gallantly did.

The submarine commander was observed on the starboard quarter 200 yards distant, watching the proceedings through his periscope. He ran past the ship on the starboard side so closely that the whole hull was visible beneath the surface, finally emerging about 300 yards on the port bow.

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AN OLD WAR ACQUAINTANCE.

GOOD-BYE, DORA.

Ormand Butler writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:-

Years hence, when we are discussing the personalities of the war, and Dora comes up for judgment, time will have softened the asperity of outlook and that now forlorn and friendless female may find a champion. "Not altogether a bad sort. A little uncertain in temper and peremptory perhaps. But what should we have done without her?" will very likely be the post-mortem verdict.

If one were to attempt a temporary pen portrait of the lady it would not be flattering. Of a distinctly forbidding countenance. Argus eyed; with that kind of nose which proclaims a disposition to poke itself into everybody's business, she would resemble one of those relentless virago likenesses which Hogarth loved to paint.

That is not, it need scarcely be said, the bureaucratic view, to whom Dora is-

A perfect woman, nobly plann-ed.

To warn, to comfort, and command.

It was, at any rate, the idea of her sponsors, when she was born a little more than four years ago, that she should be a very present help in time of trouble. To the British public unaccustomed to be entranced in their private affairs, she was not a perfect woman, but a perfect nuisance. So far as the prohibitive powers of Dora go, they seemed to be framed on the essentially feminine outlook of the mother who said, "Nurse, just see what baby is doing and tell her she mustn't."

The enemy came down the port side of the ship, and fire was withheld until all guns could bear at point-blank range. The first shot beheaded the captain of the submarine as he was climbing out of the conning tower, and the submarine finally sank with conning tower open and crew pouring out.

A wireless signal for assistance had been sent out when (but not until) the fate of the submarine was assured, and a destroyer and sloop arrived a couple of hours later and took Q5 in tow. She was finally beached in safety the following evening.

Stories are also told of how Lieut. W. E. Sanders, Lieut. R. N. Stuart, Lieut. C. G. Bonner, Skipper, T. Crisp, P.O. Ernest Pitcher, and Seaman W. Williams were awarded the V.C.

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BIRTH.

HUMPHREYS.—At 87 Peak, 23rd January 1919. The wife of W. M. Humphreys, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

REMAKING GERMANY.

There is every sign that Germany is making a great effort to pull herself together and to make the most of her opportunities under the new conditions. Ever since the signing of the armistice, the people seem to have run amok, and this could only be expected from the reaction resulting from their humiliating defeat. For over four years they had been consistently lied to and deluded, and when bitter defeat came, it was but natural that the existing constitution should be torn to pieces and that they should have revenge on the leaders who were unable to save the Empire from destruction. The old order of things disappeared at once but they have not yet managed to find one to take its place. However, long years of discipline, law and order are having an effect on the Germans, and the wisest among them are doing all in their power to form a central and stable Government, which will be in a position to hold together the broken fragments of the Empire. The results of the recent German elections prove that the great majority of people throughout the country are more or less united in an effort in this direction. The Majority Socialists have achieved a victory and can now settle down to mould a sound and representative constitution, and to make their future as full of progress as is possible under the circumstances.

It seems strange that we should concern ourselves at all with Germany's future welfare, but she cannot be ignored in the political and industrial life of the world. And it must not be forgotten that she must be made to pay in full for the cost of the war. She cannot, it is true, give full payment for all the terrible crimes she committed in the war, nor the world-wide misery she has caused, but it is the duty of the Allies to see that she pays to the last farthing the cost of the war. This she cannot do if the present state of affairs remains altered, and it is for this reason that we concern ourselves with Germany's future.

The German nation cannot for centuries take its once proud position as one of the great nations of the world, but it is a big country with great resources, and we must not, in a spirit of loathing and revenge, "take off our nose to spite our face." The sooner Germany finds itself once more a united and industrious nation, the sooner will the Allies obtain the big indemnities that we shall demand.

And there is another point of view, which we have stated in these columns before, and that is that a strong and central German Government is absolutely necessary before the peace negotiations can really begin. This is borne out by a message from Paris which appeared in our columns yesterday, and which stated that all Allied circles there were of the opinion that the establishment of a stable German administration was an indispensable preliminary to the Great Conference. If previous records go for anything, the task of the Germans will not be hindered by the election of Ebert and Scheidemann, who have already demonstrated their ability to work together. Another fact which gives promise of good results is the soundness of the new constitutional laws which have just been drawn up, and which constitute a real effort to give to the German people a just and democratic national administration. Perhaps the most far-reaching clause is that which lays down that privileges and advantages of birth or social conditions or creed are abolished. It sounds like the death-knell of Junkerism and class distinction in Germany. Equal rights for all is to be the order of the day. The new constitution is a firm basis on which to build up once more a prosperous country, but it will take all the patience and tenacity of which the Germans are capable to continue the work in the face of what is about to be demanded of them. It will be many long years before Germany regains once more its erstwhile greatness, for however hard they work, and however quickly they proceed, they have first to satisfy the demands of those whom they have

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Many opinions were expressed, both for and against the feasibility of a League of Nations, during the latter stages of the war, but it would seem now that such a League will be one of the definite outcomes of the Peace Conference. Already, schemes for the constitution of the League have been occupying the mind of men like Lord Robert Cecil and President Wilson, and a Reuter telegram, received yesterday, tells us that these schemes closely follow the lines of the proposals made by General Smuts. General Smuts' idea of a League of Nations was based, primarily, upon the principle of self determination by smaller nations of their future Government, but drew a rigid line as to the freedom, in this direction, to be accorded nations that had supported Germany in her march of militarism and unrestricted barbarity, during the war. It is gratifying to note that Lord Robert Cecil's scheme excludes the inclusion of such nations as Turkey and Bulgaria, in addition to Germany and her vassal, Austria, until such time as they are entitled to rank among trustworthy communities of the world. The League would want to know that these people had abandoned the idea of Prussianism and all the unthinkable atrocities that term embodies. Until nations who have, for years, tyrannised over their weaker neighbours, stopping at nothing—the massacre of women and children, bondage of the weak, in short, a domination of unscrupulous cruelty—can satisfy civilised humanity that they have repented and have for ever forsaken such policies, they can have no place in the council chamber of the world's affairs. Such nations must cleanse themselves of the evil spirit within them and face the world with a sincere desire to help make the earth a habitable place for all mankind and to bring such a state of affairs to the point of accomplished fact.

ANOTHER NEW REPUBLIC.

We had always considered that Ireland formed part of the Kingdom of the British Isles, but we were wrong. It came as a surprise; for we thought, even living so far away as Hongkong, that we would have heard about it before now. Consequently we have arrived at the conclusion that the people at home have thought the matter of so little importance that they did not consider it worth sending. But perhaps Reuter, for once in its history, is having its little joke, but if so we shall refuse to pay for the wire. However, we are rather inclined to believe it is true: at least it is more feasible than the Reuter joke theory. In any case the report is convincing. In the Mansion House, Dublin, which, as far as we remember, is the capital of Ireland, certain well-known gentlemen have, with much pomp and ceremony declared Ireland a republic. We are not of course in a position to question the validity of this declaration, but we had a sort of idea that a certain amount of approval from the King and Parliament and disapproval from Mr. Pemberton Billing was necessary before a step such as this was taken. However, the mere fact of our not being certain is not sufficient to throw any doubt on those good gentlemen in the Mansion House, Dublin. As a matter of fact, gentle reader, we ought not to weep about the matter, for after all we have not lost very much, and Ireland has gained a lot. Why should we grudge her liberty, which is going to make the Irish Republic so great and prosperous? Let her send her delegates to the Peace Conference as she wishes, for how can we reconstruct a new world without her help? We do not know the Gaelic for "Vive la République" or we would say it.

BIG LIBEL SUIT.

A Ths. 100,000 libel action against the Chinese-General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chamber, has been filed in the Mixed Court by Tang Ziang-shou, proprietor of the Chen Yu Co., 544 Honan Road. The action is based on an article published in the *Sin Wan Po* under the heading "Beware of False Mercantile Houses Engaged in Financial Fraud," in which the plaintiff's concern was mentioned. The petition alleges that as a result of the notice the plaintiff's business has suffered a sharp decline. The Chinese-General Chamber of Commerce has filed a counter-claim for setting vegetables.

DAY BY DAY.

IN THE WORLD'S CODE COWARDICE IS THE ONE DEADLY SIN.

To-morrow is the 78th birthday of Lord Fisher.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. 16d.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

St. Stephen's Girls' College is holding its speech day on Monday at 3 p.m. at St. Stephen's College.

At the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, on Saturday next, an exhibition game of billiards is to be played between Sergt. Pitt and Sergt. Goodman. The game will be 600 up and will start at 8.30 p.m.

Yesterday in the early hours of the morning a stall-keeper at Wanchai had his stall broken open by a Chinese who wanted "some" sugar. The fellow was arrested and on his person were found a chisel and a knife. The thief was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour, but the stall-keeper, who put on a toy lock on his door, thus tempting robbers, got off free.

Sans food, sans money, sans lodgings, sans happiness were what a Chinese pleaded before Mr. Melbourne in defence of hawking without a licence. Mr. Melbourne: "Has he ever had a licence?" — "No." — Mr. Melbourne: "He must get a licence. Tell him he is defrauding the Revenue. Bound over in a bond of \$50 to come up when called up."

By kind invitation of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, a general meeting of the Queen Mary's Needwork Guild will be held at Government House on Wednesday morning, the 29th, at 11 o'clock. All ladies are cordially invited. H. E. The Officer Administering the Government will preside and Sir Haviland de Sammarez, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mrs. Gurner and Mrs. Stabb will speak.

With the approach of the Chinese New Year there is a big demand for fortunetellers. Three Chinese, who represented themselves as the readers of others' fortunes have been so pre-occupied with their clients that they did not care a tuppenny rap for Police warnings, but insisted on plying their trade on a public footpath and causing obstruction. Sergeant Kirk said that he cautioned them three times, but they were adamant. They were arrested yesterday afternoon. Mr. Melbourne expressed a desire to read the fortune-tellers' fortunes and he did not take long in doing so. He said that Dame Fortune had willed that they should be fined \$2 each before the Chinese New Year.

We are anxious to know whether the Chinese lower class go to see English plays. We have a slight suspicion that a few do. This morning a Chinese woman, who was charged with giving small children vegetables to sell without arming them with Police licences, smilingly gave Mr. C. D. Melbourne the glad eye something after the style of Kike, the Parisian girl. This did not put Mr. Melbourne to the blush, and instead she was fined \$5 and also "cautioned" probably a hint that she must not practise the giving of glad eyes.

The following *tete-a-tete* took place in the Court room between Mr. Melbourne and the Chinese Kite.—Mr. Melbourne: "Is it not a fact that the second defendant is your son?" — "Our Chinese lady" with pink cheeks enraged at this outrageous suggestion. "I do not know him." — "You say he is not coming. Are you certain?" — "I am quite sure of it." — Then came the bombshell. "A European sergeant told Mr. Melbourne that the Captain Superintendent of Police particularly watched this lady and had her arrested." It looks as if Mr. Wolfe keeps a sharp look-out on Chinese ladies who employ little boys to sell vegetables.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUSTRALIA'S DEMOCRACY: WHERE WILL IT LEAD?

Sir.—As one who has recently returned from a visit to Australia, extending in duration over a period of several months, I venture to address you in reference to the Article under the above title which appeared in your issue of the 22nd instant.

Australia is undoubtedly a magnificent Country, and there is, in its present circumstances, much to be admired, but, at the same time, there is, to my mind, a great deal which merits condemnation. Summing up the position in Australia as it appears to me from personal observation and conversation with many of its inhabitants, I would say—"Australia is God's own Country, but the Devil has got hold of it."

The Contributor of the Article to which I refer, calls attention to the fact that the seeds of Bolshevism have taken root there. I would add that they have not only taken root, but are apparently spreading rapidly, and eating like a cancer deep into the core of the Country, causing tense discontent among the various Classes of Labour—with the result that the latter constitute a seething hotbed of "unrest" which is a menace, not only to the continued prosperity of the Country, but also to the very foundations of good Order and Government—witness the general Strike which occurred in Sydney, New South Wales, in or about the month of August, 1917—a Strike which was only defeated by the combined and most strenuous efforts of the sober portions of the Community, and which entailed manifold loss and suffering, all to needless purpose.

Your Contributor makes reference to the nefarious machinations of the Agents of the L.W.W. Societies, and records the result of the Criminal Proceedings which were instituted against certain Members thereof, pointing out that the "vile movement" still flourishes, and that quite recently certain Political Organisations openly hoisted the Red Flag on their buildings in place of the Union Jack. I would remark in this relation, that during my sojourn in Australia, it was openly remarked that the state of affairs in Queensland was such that Returned Soldiers had, in certain districts, found it necessary to relinquish the wearing of uniform in order to avoid being mobbed, and I have read in the Australian Newspapers accounts of the counter-measures adopted by the Soldiers in various parts of Australia, where Sedition was rearing its head—the result being that the Seditionists were somewhat strenuously dealt with. Very shortly prior to my departure, a society, called "The King's Men," was formed for the express purpose of combating the Sedition that was rampant in New South Wales and elsewhere.

I myself on several occasions visited "The Domain" Sydney, (where, on Sunday afternoons, meetings were held similar to those which take place in Hyde Park, London, and where a Band usually played) and I observed that when the Band played "God Save the King" the raising of hats was not the rule but the exception.

From an Economic point of view, I cannot think that the state of affairs in Australia is either presently sound or healthy in regard to the future outlook. Labour is well paid, but perpetually dissatisfied. Legislation has taken on a trend which, in its result, is not only causing those (both in and out of Australia) possessed of capital to hesitate before investing it in Australian Enterprises, but is also leading some of the Residents in Australia to transfer it elsewhere.

In regard to "Manufacture" as apart from "Production"—in the latter case, I refer particularly to the Wheat and Wool Industries—it will, under present circumstances, be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for Australia to compete with other Countries, not only because of the high rate at which Labour is remunerated, but also because of the fact that such rate is constantly on the increase, and that, notwithstanding such increase, discontent and unrest are perpetually prevalent. "Indeed," it follows, "the manufacturers must of necessity find it easier beyond the power to enter into contracts to any great extent since the due performance thereof would be very largely a matter of good fortune rather than of a mechanical arrangement."

With reference to "Production" and "Manufacture," I would remark that the subject of "Class Distinction" is a very important one in Australia. I quote the text of "Conscription"—in which connection I may cite as a striking instance the compulsion regarding Voting imposed by Act of Parliament referred to by your Contributor: and I would remark in conclusion that unless such a state of affairs is eradicated and removed, and that Rudeness in being inculcated as the true symbol of Independence, and it is this factor which, it seems to me, is at the bottom of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Australia to-day. This state of affairs is intensified by the tendency of Australian Legislation to substitute "Compulsion" for "Liberty of Action"—a position which would seem somewhat anomalous in view of the Australian attitude regarding "Conscription"—in which connection I may cite as a striking instance the compulsion regarding Voting imposed by Act of Parliament referred to by your Contributor: and I would remark in conclusion that unless such a state of affairs is eradicated and removed, and that Rudeness in being inculcated as the true symbol of Independence, and it is this factor which, it seems to me, is at the bottom of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Australia to-day. 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ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

Hongkong, 22nd Jan. 1919.
Dear Alick,

....no lad, I'm getting a bit tired of that excuse. No doubt you will get lazy at times letter-writing or for that matter, you might have other fish to fry and no spare time on your hands to write long screeds to an old doited uncle but whatever the cause is, for goodness sake don't write and tell me that the ship must have gone down. What some of our friends will do for an excuse now that the submarines have been stopped and the war over, beats me. The Germans have a lot to answer for, but they haven't been so frightful in the way o' sinking ships as some, that we used to count as our best friends, would make us believe. No, sonny, ye may tell me that ye have sprained your wrist—or your intellect for that matter—but no more o' von "boat must have got sunk" stuff for me. Aye, I know fine that you're in Hospital but a damaged knee-cap never kept a man from holding a pen in his hand; even the folk in jail are allowed the privilege o' writing at times.

....and another thing when I'm at it, I'll have less of so much o' von French if you please. Man, ye've got some of your letters that much dotted wi' it at times that they have the appearance of a secret code, and for your Aunt to read, barely decent to look at somehow. I know, of course, that you must have picked up a lot of French where you have been the past few years but I'm thinking that you should now put the soft pedal on the "tray bong" stuff and no' try and confuse an old man wi' only a School Board education to his credit; besides I had always supposed from your letters that you'd picked up more lice and mud than anything else in that country. I know, of course, that the only difference between French and English is that they are pretty much alike. It wouldn't be so noticeable though, if the French pronounced their words right. If I had been a young lassie I wouldn't have thought so much about it but as I've no money to leave you on high, it fair beats me to know your reason for using a language that needs so much of the free use of one's arms to speak it properly. I've aye heard, on the other hand, that folk can express themselves in French better than anything else. That must be because nobody can understand them and they can say anything they want. I understand French, of course, in a way, but not as it is spoken. I'm not so far advanced as to think that "oo la la" has some connection with

the ubiquitous skull-cracking bamboo has, wi' the march of progress, given way to the more easily carried but no less deadly revolver. The result is that armed robberies are to-day a stump on an otherwise dull market. Unless the shopkeepers nowadays are willing to run up a bill for extra electric light, or get loopholes cut into perfectly good shutters, wi' a steel gate antitanglement on the outside, no' to speak o' giving the watchman a rise in his wages as compensation for the loss of well-earned rest, the Chinese Get-rich-quick Wah Ling Fohs are very apt to penetrate into their inner defences and ultimately make a big dent in their credit balance at the Bank....

One of the big folks the other day compared the University to a lighthouse. "Let there be Light" no doubt looks fine over the doorway of a Carnegie Public Library or a University but you believe me what's most needed in our "No-man's-land" in Hongkong Central of a night, is Very lights otherwise we're very apt to wake up some of these frosty mornings wi' a neat wee hole bored out in the centre of our forehead....

That's what I said to MacPherson last Sunday night when we were coming home from the kirk—at least he was. Mac's idea was to always have a big stick at hand and—"yes" says I "whistle them over and after they've got their tails well tucked in between their legs, then shift their livers about three inches to the left, same as you aye do to your super-pedigreed dog o' yours." "Man," I says "before ye could get the Hun look into your eyes you'd be lying wi' a hole in ye, and your diaphragm twisted as if ye had made a bad landing. The revolver artist, if he was clocked, would be inside your hip pocket inside three jiffies and have your purse removed and the 40 cents along wi' the King Charles three-penny bit that was keeping them company. More than likely he would then go away a disappointed man, trying to figure out how much he was in on the deal after wasting a perfectly good bullet retailed at \$3.50 a hundred. Besides, mind ye, ye would run the risk o' no' getting the 18th Infantry Band at your funeral for I hear that they're working overtime the now practising the Eightsome Reel for the Engineers' Institute Ball."

"No, Mac" says I "aye bear in mind the saying that 'Nature abhors a vacuum' and remember that the bull in the ring always comes off second best because heredity makes him think wi' his horns instead of his brains. No, ye gowk, if ever one of you ether-displacing mascalopes a gun at ye, though I don't know why in the world he should, you stick up your arms quick and take a firm grip of the atmosphere and don't leave go till you hear the Canton Boat clearing the Harbour."....

But MacPherson just kept mouthing on about the Police and what were they thinking about? etc. In this respect Mac's like a lot more in this Colony. Some folks think that all the Police do, is to drink canteen beer in their spare time or see that ricksha coolies don't overcharge and note that the hawkers are duly licensed and finally after pulling in a few long distance medals, draw their pensions and live a blameless life thereafter. I've got no time for that sort of talk. The Police here are a real decent hard-working lot, and what's more forby, them that's on the Detective Staff have to exercise the functions of both ends of their bodies if they mean to keep their job. They're not overpaid in these bolshing days and it has been proved within the past year that the Police has been as high in Hongkong as on the Western Front. If the folks that get finger itch and waste perfectly good paper writing to the Editor they fancy best, (one of them actually encouraged that sort of thing the other day), had to get a move on towards the Ferries and the Canton and Macau boats

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded that Entries for the forthcoming Races close to the under-specified to-morrow Saturday the 25th January.

It is requested that they may be sent to the Jockey Club Office Chater Road, (ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex) before 3 p.m.

T. E. HOUGH
Clerk of the Course
Hongkong, 24th January, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

E.U. "ECUADOR."
The above mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 29th January 1919 at 2.00 p.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered, after the 31st January 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

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S.S.	leaves Hongkong a out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th March	13th April	23rd "
INNELLOR	16th March	30th April	16th May

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DILWARA	—	due Bombay about	29 January
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

DUNERA	23 Jan.	Shanghai only
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Hongkong, 20th January, 1919.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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VIA

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Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	27 Feb.	17 March.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	12 March.	2 April.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	27 Mar.	14 April.
MONTREAL	5 April.	29 April.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	7 May.	23 May.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTREAL	10 June.	4 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
MONTREAL	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Takao Maru" T. 12,500 "Iyo Maru" T. 12,330	FRI., 24th Jan. at 11 a.m. THURS., 26th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" T. 13,60	SAT., 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	"Akita Maru" T. 8,750 "Kosoku Maru" T. 7,000 "Tama Maru" T. 12,510 "Mishima Maru" T. 15,90 "Nikko Maru" T. 9,600 "Kamakura Maru" T. 12,410	THURSDAY, 13th Jan. MONDAY, 27th Jan. FRIDAY, 1st Feb. MON., 17th Feb. at 11 a.m. TUESDAY, 2nd Feb. FRIDAY, 5th Feb. MON., 11th a.m. WED., 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	Taiwan Maru T. 7,000	SUNDAY, 26th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca, Colombo and Calcutta	Shinchiku Maru T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Jan.
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"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 27th January, at 9 a.m.

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ON SHORTEST NOTICE REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED, PRICES MODERATE.BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.**PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.**NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING GOPOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO: MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 118 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300

P. N. HULME, Manager.

SHIPPING.

**KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOREA).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLOC, HAVANA, BOMBA, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAD, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR NAGASAKI & KOBE.

S.S. TAIGEN MARU 25th January, 1919.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Ballast
TO SAN FRANCISCO GRATUITUS 10,000 6th Feb, 1919.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576 Agents.

CONSIGNEES."GLEN" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LTD.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**From UNITED KINGDOM,
COLOMBO AND STRAITS

THE Steamer

"GLENIFFER,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 18th January, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1919.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

"SIBERIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer with "Korea" cargo having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 27th January, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be landed at consignee's risk and expenses, and delivery must be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 31st January, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 3rd February, 1919.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 5th February, 1919.

T. DAIGO,
Manager,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKAHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIBAE,

TOKIHIMA, KOGA, KODAIRA, SATO,

KANADA, SHINHEY, KAMITAMA, BIBAI

and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—

NAGASAKI, KARATSU,

WAKAMATSU, MOJI, EURE, KOSE,

OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,

YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,

MURoran, OTARU; VLADIVOSTOK,

PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen,

TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,

TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,

CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address—

Hongkong—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong—

"IWASAKIS."

Codes:—Al, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

CO., LTD., OSAKA.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here:—

Kwongyuen, Kwongyentung,

from Kobe.

Suicheong, from Shanghai.

Chongwo, Queen's Road

Central, from Kobe.

Senkai, from Amoy.

Ujimatsu, from Osaka.

Miss Lynn Sisters, Hongkong

Hotel, from Tokyo.

Clarke American Consul, from

New York.

Vernon, Knob and Market Mid-

die, from Shanghai.

F. K. KING,

Ad. Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 24, 1919.

**DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR**

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts, because they are creditable facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordnance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordnance Department.

The other service required of Dodge Brothers motor works, by the Government, was to continue

to furnish their cars as they were needed.

They were furnished not in hundreds but in thousands—for the training camp here, and for service in Belgium, France and Italy.

The record of those thousands of camp and army cars is one in which any owner may feel the utmost pride and satisfaction.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Lieut. H. L. Cumming is permitted to resign his Commission in the Corps with effect from 13th January, 1919. 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 669 Pte. S. H. West, "B" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 596 Pte. A. Mackenzie is permitted to resign under Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance 1917, dated 22. 1. 19.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 664 Sergeant B. W. Grey, having returned from leave, is appointed acting Company Sergeant Major, "D" Company, dated 17th January, 1919.

TRANSFERS.

No. 281 Corp. C. J. Poole and No. 336 Pte. H. Pomeroy are transferred from "A" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 23.1.19. No. 789 Pte. J. N. Gomes is transferred from the Signalling Section to the Engineer Company, dated 23.1.19.

LEAVE.

Spr. W. Brown, Engineer Co., is granted 9 months' leave, from 10.1.19. Pte. H. T. Palmer, "B" Coy., is granted 10 months' leave, from 1.3.19. Pte. J. Borthwick, "B" Coy., is granted 9 months' leave, from 23.2.19. Pte. J. Morris, "A" Coy., is granted 10 months' leave, from 5.2.19. Pte. C. H. Gale, "B" Coy., is granted 12 months' leave, from 1.2.19. Pte. A. Logan, M. G. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, from 22.1.19. Pte. J. McCubbin, "D" Coy., is granted 9 months' leave, from 23.1.19. Pte. E. R. Dovey, "A" Coy., is granted 9 months' leave, from 31.1.19. Pte. H. H. J. Gomperz, Sig. Sec., is granted 12 months' leave, from 3.2.19. Pte. F. W. S. Evans, "A" Coy., is granted one year's leave, from 20.3.19.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Monday, 27th January.—Left Half Coy. Full drill at Pakshawan (Lyceum) Parade at Causeway Bay Tram Terminus at 4.10 p.m. Quarry Bay members may join train at Quarry Bay.

Tuesday, 28th January.—Right Half Coy. New Layers Class only 7.30 a.m. at Belcher's Battery.

Friday, 31st January.—Right Half Coy. Full drill at Pakshawan (Lyceum) Parade at Causeway Bay Tram Terminus at 4.40 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only 5.15 p.m. at Belcher's Battery.

Gun Practices for both Half Companies will take place on Sunday, 9th February at Belcher's Sub-Calibre, Day; Monday, 10th February, at Pakshawan, Sub-Calibre, Night; Sunday, 9th March, at Belcher's, Half Charge, Day; Monday, 10th March, at Pakshawan, Half Charge, Night. Musketry Course will be fired on Sunday, 23rd March. Right half Coy., at King's Park Range, Kowloon, and Left Half Coy., at Quarry Bay.

ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

Kit Inspection.—A parade will be held on Tuesday, January 28th, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. No exemption from this parade will be granted. Taikoo residents will parade on Taikoo Recreation Ground on Tuesday, 28th instant, at 5.30 p.m. All exempt men will parade. Sergt. Everest will attend at Taikoo. Dress—Full marching order with 150 rounds of ammunition.

Dinner Committee will meet at Headquarters immediately after the parade of Tuesday, 28th instant.

INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

FIELD DAY.

The Infantry Battalion (less "D" Company) will parade on Sunday, 26th January, for Battalion Field Firing and Quarterly Judging Distance test. The Mounted Section and Signalling Section will parade as Infantry. The Machine Gun Coy. will parade with two (2) guns. Time

of parade—8.10 a.m. Place—Outside Kowloon Railway Station. Dress—Field Service order with greatcoats. Helmets to be worn. Waterbottles filled. Food in haversacks. Ammunition—20 rounds per man and 500 rounds per gun will be issued at Fanling. The train will leave Kowloon for Fanling at 8.25 a.m. and return from Fanling at 5.15 p.m.

Reference. Infantry Battalion Orders dated 17.1.19. The Field Day ordered for 23rd February will take place on 18th February.

Parades.—All N. C. Os and men who were attached to the Engineer Company (except those who have completed their Annual Course or T. E. T.) and Casuals (those who have not yet completed their T. E. T.) will parade on Tuesday, 28th and Thursday, 30th January, at Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. for T. E. T. Dress Drill order with pouches and dummies. Officer in charge, Captain Kenneth, V. D. The following N. C. Os will attend—Sergt. Edmonds, Sergt. Orberry and Sergt. Green.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Monday, 27th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13,14 and 15, at King's Park Range for all N.C.O.s and men in Nos. 1,2,3,5 and 7 Platoons who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing them) and have not fired these practices, Dress, Drill order with pouches. Platoons etc. Commanders will see that every man who was to fire attends. Officer in charge, Lieut. F. C. Hall. Two N.C.O.'s from No. 1 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Wednesday, 29th January.—4.15 p.m. Part 3, Practices 13,14 and 15, at King's Park Range for N.C.O.s and men as above in Nos. 1,2,3,5 and 7 Platoons. Officer in charge, Lieut. Branch Two N.C.O.'s from No. 7 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

MACHINERY COMPANY.

All N. C. Os and men (except members of the Fire Brigade) will attend the Field Day on Sunday, 26th January. Parade outside Kowloon Railway Station at 8.10 a.m. Field Service order with coats (rolled) and helmets. Waterbottles filled. Food in haversacks. Haversacks to be carried.

Tuesday, 27th January.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun M. G. Drill, at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 guns M. G. Drill, at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 29th January.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order.

RECRUTS.

Tuesday, 28th and Thursday, 30th January.—5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company, will parade at Headquarters and report to Sergt. Edmonds. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY.

N. C. Os and men in possession of long rifles are requested to send the number to the O. C. Company as soon as possible.

Tuesday, 29th January.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section at Kennedy Road Range. T. E. T. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 30th January.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section at Kennedy Road Range as above.

CADET ORDERS.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard:—

Mondays, 27th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 29th January.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 & 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range. Band Practice at Headquarters.

MAY GO TO AMERICA.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has been informed by the Ministry of Shipping that the Shipping Controller has now decided that no objection will be raised to officers of the Merchant Marine, who have reached the age of fifty, proceeding to America to take up work there.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wu Tai Yip Po Service)

Peking, Jan. 23.

Wu Tai-yip, Chinese Minister in Paris, has wired stating that a certain foreign Minister in Peking has cabled that civil strife between the North and South is still on, and a fear is entertained that China's voice may not be allowed to be heard at the European Conference. Wong Ching-ting, delegate for the South, has also wired to Canton to the above effect.

Luh Ching-cheong is working for five seats at the Conference.

Shanghai, Jan. 23.

The first European Peace Conference was attended by Luk Ching-cheong and Wong Ching-ting. The subsequent meetings will be attended by Luk and one of the other five delegates, according to the business for discussion.

We Chiu-ahne will be sent to Europe as an ordinary delegate, not a full-power delegate like the others.

Luk Wing-ting has wired the President praising the Central Government for having given the South so many concessions.

The Central Government intends adopting the same methods to settle Shensi affairs as in Fukien, by appointing one director for the clearing out of the bandits.

A Nanking telegram states that Tong Shiu-yeo on the 21st inst sent Wong Ching-wai, Kock Chung-ssu and Leo Shan (delegates from Canton) to Nanking to confer with Chu Kai-kin regarding methods to hold a Peace Conference. It is believed, therefore, in Peking that the situation has progressed one step towards a settlement.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

MAXIMUM TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

First plans for raising a new Army after the war have been made by the War Office, says the Daily Chronicle of November 27.

In order to provide for overseas garrisons and the necessary reserves at home it has been decided that men may extend their services for two, three and four years. The object of this arrangement is to obtain equal numbers in these three classes.

Men eligible to extend their service are:

Men serving on "duration of war" engagements.

Men serving on normal engagements whose term of colour service has expired, or is due to expire before April 1, 1919.

Extension of service in each case will date to March 31 in 1921, 1922, and 1923 respectively. Only those fit for general service will be accepted, and they must be between the ages of 19 and 35. The arms for which men will be taken are:

Household Cavalry.

Cavalry of the Line.

Royal Artillery.

Royal Engineers.

Foot Guards.

Infantry of the Line.

Machine Gun Corps.

Tank Corps.

Army Service Corps.

R.A.M.C.

Army Ordnance Corps.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Army Pay Corps.

Military Police.

Men will retain their existing substantive rank provided that it is not above that of sergeant or its equivalent.

The rates of pay and separation allowance at present in force will be continued. Special bounties will also be granted. Men who enlist until 1921 will receive \$20 in three sums, those who serve until 1922 \$40 in four sums and those who join for the full term of four years \$50 in five sums.

The number of men required under this scheme has not yet been fixed.

MAY GO TO AMERICA.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild has been informed by the Ministry of Shipping that the Shipping Controller has now decided that no objection will be raised to officers of the Merchant Marine, who have reached the age of fifty, proceeding to America to take up work there.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(Wu Tai Yip Po Service)

Peking, Jan. 23.

Wu Tai-yip, Chinese Minister in Paris, has wired stating that a certain foreign Minister in Peking has cabled that civil strife between the North and South is still on, and a fear is entertained that China's voice may not be allowed to be heard at the European Conference. Wong Ching-ting, delegate for the South, has also wired to Canton to the above effect.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

SATURDAY, 25th Jan. 1919.

EXHIBIT GAME

600 up

SEROT. W. PITTS

SEROT. I. GOODMAN,

Commeecine at 8.30 P.M.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the abridged resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:—

NOTICE.

G. S. R.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
DEPARTMENT
Chinese New Year Holidays.

THIS Department will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY the 1st February. It will be open for Imports and Exports Permits only till NOON on SUNDAY the 2nd February, and for permits of all kinds till 1 P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd February.

(Ad.) D. W. TRAEMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE
"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S
FLY SPRAY."

SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS
& OTHER INSECT DISEASE
CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of
Household Insectox.

Price \$1.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"
Bottles, now in home hospitals, hotels, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX" Bottles, suitable
for use in farms, stables, factories, cold rooms, etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"
Bottles, for spraying plants infested
by insects, etc. Harmless plant life.

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson &
Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

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MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in every class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
Suburbs, it contains lists of
EXPORT MERCHANTS
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and Foreign Markets they supply; also

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.
in the principal Provincial Towns and
Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom.

Business Cards of Merchants and Dealers
recking.

BRITISH AGENCIES
can now be printed under each trade in
which they are interested at a cost of £1
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ments from £3 to £12.

A copy of the directory will be sent by post
on receipt of postal order for £1 10s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, LTD.
5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

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30 d/s 3/3 3/16
60 d/s 3/3 3/16
4 m/s 3/3 4/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 138/4
T/T Japan 149
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 77/4
T/T Java 182/4
T/T Marks N.m.
T/T France 4/22
Demand, Paris 4/2-42
BUYING.
4 m/s, L/C 3/4/2
4 m/s, D/P 3/4/2
6 m/s, L/C 3/4/2
30 d/s, Sydney and
Melbourne 3/4/2
30 d/s, San Francisco 78/4
co & New York Nom.
4 m/s, Marks 4/3/2
4 m/s, France 4/3/2
5 m/s, France 4/4/2
Demand, Germany —
Demand, New York 77/4
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay —
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta —
Demand, Manila 157
Demand, Singapore 138/4
On Haiphong N.m.
On Saigon Nom.
On Bangkok 47/4
Sovereign 60/3 Nom.
Gold leaf day or 4/16
Bar Silver, set or 4/2 4/16
SUB-SUMMARY OF GUNS
DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Hongkong 10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%

Head Office, 10th Street, New York
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%
10% 8/50%

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY FIRST
ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company
will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. Jardine Matheson &
Company Limited on Wednesday
29th January 1919, at 11.30 a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with the Statement of Accounts
for the year ending 31st December
1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Company will be closed
from SATURDAY 18th to
WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to
The WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong, 13th January 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the FIFTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in this Company will be held
at the offices of Messrs.
Jardine Matheson & Company
Limited on Wednesday 29th
January 1919, at 11.45 a.m.
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with the statement of account
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Company will be closed
from SATURDAY 18th to
WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY FIRST
ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-
pany will be held at the offices of
Messrs. Jardine Matheson &
Company Limited on WEDNES-
DAY 29th January 1919 at noon,
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together
with the statement of accounts
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Company will be CLOSED
from SATURDAY 18th to
WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919 (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the EIGHTEENTH
COMPANY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-
pany will be held at the Offices of
the Company, Hotel Mansions,
on WEDNESDAY 29th January
1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the
purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors, together with the
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Company will be CLOSED
from SATURDAY 18th to WED-
NESDAY 29th January 1919
both days inclusive during which
period no transfer of Shares can
be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

W. E. OLARKE
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.

Chancery 14/14

